

Priority Invasive Plants by Sub-Region in the Cariboo Chilcotin

Priority Ranking	Description
1 New Invaders	Newly established species, current limited distribution, or at our borders. Expected to flourish if they become established, or if not managed. Management objective is elimination.
2 Containment	Well established species in our region, but have not yet infested all potential habitats. New sites will be managed to contain them and prevent further spread.
3 Established	Common and widespread species that occupy most or all potential habitats. Widespread control of these species is not currently possible.
4 Biological Control	Well established species in our region, for which effective biocontrol agents exist.

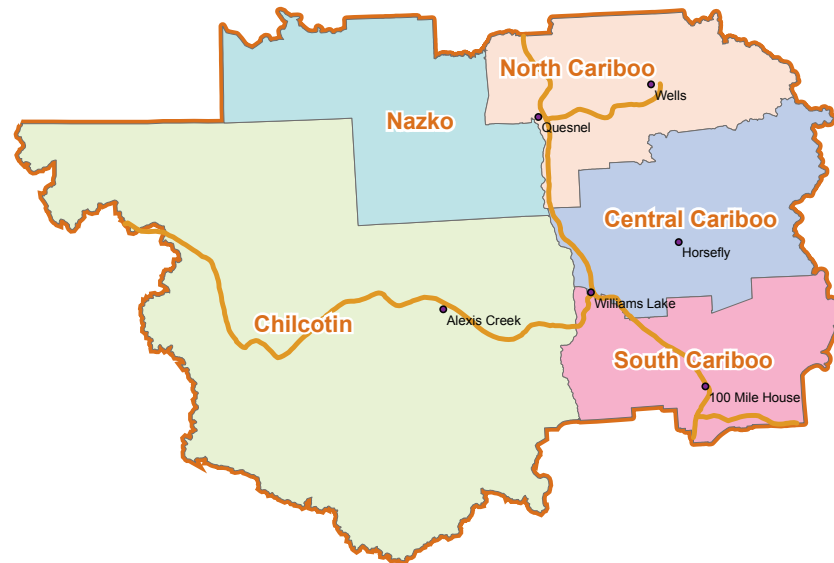
Sub-Region Name	North Cariboo	Central Cariboo	South Cariboo	Nazko	Chilcotin
Regional District Electoral Areas	A, B, C	D, F	E, G, H, L	I	J, K
Baby's-Breath	1	1	1	1	1
Black Henbane ¹	1	1	1	1	1
Blueweed	1	1	1	1	1
Burdock	3	3	3	3	2
Canada Thistle	3	3	3	3	3
Caraway	1	1	1	1	1
Common Tansy	2	2	2	1	1
Dalmatian Toadflax	4	4	4	1	2 ³
Diffuse Knapweed	2	2	2	1	2
Field Scabious	2	1	1	1	1
Flowering Rush ¹	1	1	1	1	1
Himalayan Balsam	1	1	1	1	1
Hoary Alyssum	1	1	1	1	1
Hoary Cress	1	1	1	1	1
Hound's-Tongue	1	1	4 ⁵	1	1
Knotweed Spp.	1	1	1	1	1
Leafy Spurge ²	1	1	1	1 ⁷	1
Marsh Plume Thistle	1 ⁹	1	1	1	1
Meadow Knapweed	1	1	1	1	1
Mountain Bluet	1	1	1	1	1
Nodding Thistle	4	4	4	4	4
Orange Hawkweed	3	3	3	3	1
Oxeye Daisy	3	3	3	3	3
Perennial Pepperweed ¹	1	1	1	1	1
Plumeless Thistle	1	1	1	1	1
Purple Loosestrife	1 ³	1	1 ³	1	1
Russian Knapweed	1	1	1	1	1
Scentless Chamomile	2	3	3	2	3 ³
Spotted Knapweed	2	2 ⁴	2	1	2 ⁸
St. John's Wort ⁶	2	2	2	1	1
Sulphur Cinquefoil	1	2	2	1	1
Tansy Ragwort	1	1	1	1	1
Yellow Flag Iris	1	1	1	1	1
Yellow Hawkweeds, Invasive	3	3	3	3	2
Wild Chervil	1	1	1	1	1
Wild Parsnip	1	1	1	1	1

Species ranks that are in WHITE indicate the species is **NOT known to exist** in that sub-region. If Black, the species is present.

Footnotes:

- ¹ Provincial EDRR (Early Detection Early Response) species.
- ² Biocontrol agent is present on dry sites, but not yet effective, it is effective in the TNRD near Canoe Creek
- ³ Biocontrol agent is the primary means of control
- ⁴ Biocontrol agent is present, but not yet effective
- ⁵ In the Canoe/Dog/Chum Creek areas, species is mainly controlled by biocontrol agents.
- ⁶ Biocontrol appears to be affected by a parasite.
- ⁷ Classified as a New Invader (1) in the Western Nazko
- ⁸ Grassland are at highest threat.
- ⁹ Outside the established containment area.

Sub-Regions within the CCCIPC Region



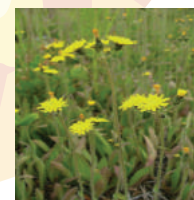
We gratefully acknowledge the financial support of the Province of British Columbia



Cariboo Chilcotin Coast
 INVASIVE PLANT COMMITTEE
 www.cccipc.ca

INVASIVE PLANTS OF CONCERN IN THE CARIBOO CHILCOTIN EDUCATIONAL DOCUMENT & EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The **CCCIPC** is a multi-stakeholder non-profit society dedicated to minimizing the spread and impacts of invasive plants. It is an inclusive organization composed of all levels of government, various economic sectors, First Nations, and other interests in the Cariboo, Chilcotin and Central Coast. The CCCIPC has prepared an **educational document** to inform the public, government agencies and industry sectors on managing current infestations and preventing new ones.



Invasive Yellow Hawkweeds

(*Hieracium piloselloides*,
H. caespitosum, *H. praealtum*, *H. flagellare*)



Burdock
 (*Articum spp*)



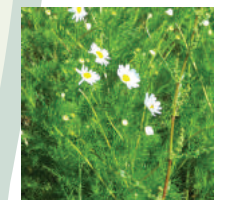
Canada Thistle
 (*Cirsium arvense*)



Orange Hawkweed
 (*Hieraceum aurantiacum*)



Oxeye Daisy
 (*Leucanthemum vulgare*)



Scentless Chamomile
 (*Matricaria perforate*)

HELP STOP THE SPREAD!

This document is an executive summary of the regional engagement forum. The entire plan, which can be downloaded at www.cccipc.ca, includes purpose, best practices, recommendations, invasive species information and priority maps of species distribution.

Invasive Plant Species Profiles

The recommended treatments have been used as effective means of control in our region. Other options do exist should jurisdictions prefer alternative treatments. Please check with your local government to confirm the correct treatment for the plant and area of concern.



Baby's Breath (*Gypsophila paniculata*)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: seed spread by wind or by plant tumbling



Black Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*)
 Type: annual or biennial
 Method of Spread: exclusively by seed



Blueweed (*Echium vulgare*)
 Type: biennial
 Method of Spread: exclusively by seed sticking to hair, clothing or feathers



Caraway
 Type: biennial
 Method of Spread: seeds



Common Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: seed or creeping roots



Dalmatian Toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: seed or creeping root



Diffuse Knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*)
 Type: biennial or short-lived perennial
 Method of Spread: exclusively by seed



Field Scabious (*Knautia arvensis*)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: exclusively by seed



Flowering Rush (*Butomus umbellatus*)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: seed, root buds and root fragments



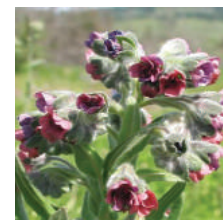
Himalayan Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*)
 Type: annual
 Method of Spread: seed



Hoary Alyssum (*Berteroa incana*)
 Type: biennial or short-lived perennial
 Method of Spread: exclusively by seed



Hoary Cress (*Cardaria draba*)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: spreading roots, seed



Hound's Tongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*)
 Type: biennial to short-lived perennial
 Method of Spread: exclusively by seeds encapsulated in burrs



Knotweeds including Himalayan Knotweed (*Polygonum polystachyum*), other Knotweeds (*Fallopia* spp.)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: seeds and vegetative through rhizomes and root fragments



Leafy Spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: seed or lateral roots



Marsh Plume Thistle (*Cirsium palustre*)
 Type: biennial
 Method of Spread: exclusively by seed



Meadow Knapweed (*Centaurea pratensis* spp.)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: primarily by seed, but also from root and crown fragments



Mountain Bluet (*Centaurea montana*)
 Type: annual
 Method of Spread: primarily by seed, but also from rhizomatous roots



Nodding Thistle (*Carduus nutans* L.)
 Type: biennial
 Method of Spread: primarily by seed



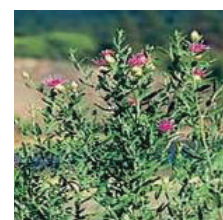
Perennial Pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: seed or root fragments



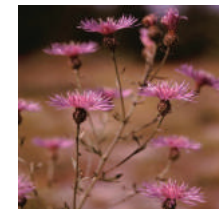
Plumeless Thistle (*Carduus acanthoides*)
 Type: biennial
 Method of Spread: primarily by seed



Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: plant parts and seed spread by water and wind



Russian Knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: primarily through seed; however, it can re-grow from root and crown fragments



Spotted Knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe*)
 Type: biennial to short-lived perennial
 Method of Spread: exclusively by seed



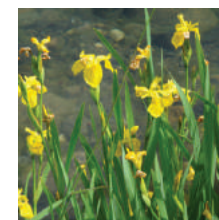
St. John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum* L.)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: seed and roots



Sulphur Cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta*)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: seed and roots



Wild Chervil (*Anthriscus sylvestris*)
 Type: Annual, biennial or perennial
 Method of Spread: seed and roots



Yellow Flag Iris (*Iris pseudacorus*)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: seed and roots



TREATMENT SYMBOLS LEGEND



herbicide



covering



mowing



cutting



livestock



digging



bio-control



dead heading
hand pulling



fertilization